a generous proffer of Philippine freedom. The Mission was invited to luncheon at the White House, which was a hospitable gesture, and later, at the request of the President, a formal memorial was presented to Quezon. Still not much progress. Then, just as the Mission was about to leave Washington with empty hands, the situation changed and changed swiftly.

Following a series of preliminary conferences, Senator Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, stated that he would be glad to negotiate an amendment to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act looking to elimination therefrom of the army base clauses. President Quezon, after salving his conscience, and after making his position clear for the record, agreed to favor the extension of the time for acceptance of the bill, provided the military reservation section was discarded, and the question of naval reservations left for future agreement between the two countries, and provided further that any injustice in the law be considered and righted in the future. The opposition leaders in the Philippines were consulted and readily pledged their support. The stage was set for presidential entrance.

President Roosevelt's message to the Congress was brief but to the point. He recommended that the provision concerning military bases be eliminated from the independence law, and that these bases be relinquished simultaneously with the accomplishment of final Philippine independence. He further recommended that the ultimate

settlement regarding naval bases be left for future determination on terms satisfactory to the American and Philippine Governments. As to the other provisions in the original law, he was of the opinion that they need not be changed. Then as the time element was involved, he suggested that the date for acceptance be sufficiently extended to permit the Filipino people to reconsider the law. The bill was quickly passed in the form desired by the President.